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Süddeutsche Zeitung

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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...g, 20 April 1969
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Prague's freedom fling comes to an end

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

...hoslovakia's struggle for independence has reached its closing stages. ...eparture of Alexander Dubcek ...incumbent on the country to for... illusions of being able to chafe at ...at bit while Russian tanks are ...und.

...ever Gustav Husak, Mr Dubcek's ...r, may choose to govern, he has ...native but to face a reality com... of 100,000 Soviet troops on Czecho... soil and of Moscow's ability at ..., whenever the Kremlin chooses ...opportunity presents itself, to im... its dictates with all the attendant ...imal power.

...is a bitter pill to swallow but it ...ot necessitate immediate, uncondi... capitulation. The possibility of de... remains, no matter how marginal it ...be. It needs only to be utilised with ...e to the realities of the situation.

...en this leeway is only given by the ...t Union in Czechoslovakia's case, in ...ope that the opponent will succumb ...nfulfillable illusions that are bound ...me a cropper.

...is is certainly one of the lessons to ...earnt from Prague, where a number of ...tions continually tried to salvage a little more of the reform policies than was reasonable to expect. Dubcek's downfall was the result and Gustav Husak does not want to repeat the mistake.

Over a long period, even after the 21 August invasion, Alexander Dubcek measured Soviet demands in terms of Czechoslovak aims. First Secretary Husak will now be taking the opposite line of action. The Kremlin's words will be the yardstick of his action and Mr Husak's own wishes will be based on those of the Kremlin.

In the long term Dubcek's downfall was inevitable. Even if the ice hockey demonstration had not taken place some reason or other would have been found sooner or later. Moscow's desire to get rid of Dubcek inexorably dates back to the days of the invasion, when the Kremlin had to tolerate the resumption of office by the reformers who had already been dismissed. The alternative would have been a bloodbath among the population of Czechoslovakia, a prospect that doubtless stopped the Kremlin from dealing with the entire Czech problem at one fell swoop.

Alexander Dubcek, Oldrich Cernik and Josef Smrkovsky owe their return from Moscow last August not only to President Svoboda but also, and in equal measure, to the determination that was the sole weapon the general public could use against the Soviet Union.

Had it only been a question of international public opinion or the prospect of a reaction on the part of Western governments, Moscow would no doubt not have hesitated long before settling the crisis in its own way eight months ago.

As, however, a coup was out of the question it is no wonder that the Kremlin has ever since felt a burning desire to find at the earliest possible juncture an opportunity of eliminating Dubcek & Co by peaceful means.

The opportunity recently presented itself and there was no longer even the risk that a wave of outrage all over the world might ensue. Eight months have proved a sufficiently long time for the West's moral indignation to calm down.

Yet even now Moscow has not completely succeeded in settling the Czechoslovak problem to its satisfaction. The change in the Party leadership is, maybe, the penultimate act but not the last.

There are two reasons why this must be the case. Whatever demands the Soviet government has made of Prague Alexander Dubcek was not vilified — even though the desire for humiliation of him must have been the motive force of Soviet policy. And although Mr Dubcek had to reach many compromises with the Kremlin, none of which benefited Czechoslovakia, he has never for a moment been isolated from either his fellow-countrymen or fellow-members of his party, who no doubt realised full well that they would not only have exposed Dubcek but also, irreversibly, themselves.

There has been no unconditional surrender; the Kremlin has so had to leave the consequences to the Czech government. Prague thus retained the opportunity of settling the crisis by quasi-legal means and at the same time retained an iota, the smallest to date, of independence.

Without a doubt Czechoslovakia is in a bad way now that there has been a change in the leadership. It has been pushed to the brink without quite reaching a point at which no further leeway whatsoever remains. Gustav Husak's room to manoeuvre is small indeed yet the mere fact that it still exists should be interpreted as a sign that the reform policy is not over and done with once and for all.

It must also be borne in mind that crucial conservative politicians of the Novotny era were not elected to the new leadership even though they had officially been rehabilitated the day before. This alone conveys some idea of the framework of First Secretary Husak's policies.

The new Party leader is prepared to accept comparison with Janos Kadar of Hungary but whereas Kadar was elevated to power entirely at Moscow's behest after the 1956 Hungarian uprising Husak is primarily a Czechoslovak who does not see it as his duty to dig the grave of reform policies and assume the role of a Soviet lackey.

Gustav Husak's demand for discipline and obedience and the mass arrests in the evening following the Central Committee meeting, so reminiscent of Stalinist methods, are nonetheless not sufficient reason for describing him as a Soviet stooge or an arch-conservative.

They show only that the new leader knows what a dangerous razor-edge path lies ahead. Whether or not Gustav Husak succeeds in avoiding eventually becoming the implementer of Soviet decrees will depend to a certain extent on the degree to which he succeeds in convincing the majority of the population of the accuracy of his interpretation of the situation.

Reality has precious little in common with the ideals of Prague last spring and Mr Husak's only hope of success consists of adapting to Soviet demands while at the same time making every effort to salvage shreds of the reform policies.

Albrecht F. Kull

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 19 April 1969)

BRESCHNEW-DOKTRIN
ČSSR
ČSSR
CSSR
DUBČEK!
SVOBODA!

'. . . *Interventionale fights for human rights*'

(Cartoon: Wolter/DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT)

IN THIS ISSUE

The Middle East chess game

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

The efforts of the four UN ambassadors in New York who are trying to reach agreement on a settlement to the Middle East conflict are like a game of chess on a garden sieve. Arab chessmen, kings and pawns alike, that seemed a moment ago to be in safe positions topple or are suddenly pushed to one side of the board and others take their place in the centre.

King Hussein of Jordan, for example, gained attention and approval in Washington for his peace plan, which in effect is only an improved version of the November 1967 UN resolution, yet the agreement Cairo was supposed to have given is an increasingly doubtful proposition and Syria, Iraq, Algeria and Saudi Arabia have followed in the footsteps of the Arab guerilla organisations in rejecting Hussein's sixpoint plan, leaving him on a limb again as expected.

Not without reason the Iraqi government has warned terrorists that they must obey the Baghdad authorities and would do best to head for Jordan and the battle area. Syria too is keeping an eye on "its" terrorists. No one wants to become so ominously dependent on them as Hussein has.

Efforts to impose government restraint on the underground organisations are even advocated by the Soviet Union, which is fearful for the political freedom to manoeuvre of the Arab governments it supports. El Fatah's aims are not realistic, Moscow announced, whereupon a number of Fedayeen groups threatened, as they have in the past, to turn to Peking for assistance.

Chinese advisers or arms sent from the Ussuri to the Jordan are all that is missing in the Middle East. Every conceivable eventuality must evidently be reckoned with in the Arab world!

(DIE WELT, 19 April 1969)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Fears of direct negotiation with Moscow

CRUCIAL POINT IN DISARMAMENT EXPECTATIONS

For years shivers have run down the backs of this country's allies at the mere idea that Bonn might one day think of negotiating with Moscow on its own. A fair number of moves that ought to have been made and talks that ought to have beeen held have been left undone in order not to conjure up the spectre of Rapallo and make the Federal Republic's Nato partners suspicious.

Nato has now declared, in its reply to the Budapest proposal for a European security conference, that bilateral negotiations are not only permissible but even to be welcomed. Bilateral agreements between individual members of the two alliances, it was decided, are to be preferred to the multilateral negotiations between Nato and the Warsaw Pact as suggested by the East.

Elusive meaning

Basically no one has really grasped what Moscow meant by the 17 March Budapest declaration. Why the mention of the 1966 Bucharest conference at which a picture of dissolution of the blocs and self-determination of nations was painted? What point could there possibly still be in this demand now that the Brezhnev doctrine of limited sovereignty for Eastern Europe has been proclaimed?

Can there, for that matter, be any crediting the Soviet Union's alleged interest in relaxation of tension when the Kremlin has only recently been forced to rea-



lise that detente leads to a loosening of its grip on Eastern Europe?

In view of these questions, to none of which answers are forthcoming, the gathering of Foreign Ministers in Washington to mark Nato's twentieth anniversary showed little inclination to accept a mammoth East-West conference of this kind.

Only Pietro Nenni of Italy and Willy Brandt of this country were against rejecting the idea out of hand and successfully prevented a summary dismissal. The upshot was that Herr Brandt was dismissed as a dreamer by people who still fail to realise that refusal to negotiate and restrictions on contacts are just what Moscow wants.

Yet precisely this policy makes it possible for the Soviet Union to roll out the propaganda barrel of an impenitent and revenge-hungry Federal Republic time and time again while at the same time indulging in imperialist policies itself.

President Nixon is no doubt holding back because for him missile talks have priority. What it will all amount to, then, is synchronisation of negotiations between Western European countries and the East against the background of the dialogue between Washington and Moscow, in which Richard Nixon has undertaken fully to consult the North Atlantic Council.

This is a satisfactory solution since it could well be that after decades on the swings and roundabouts of disarmament the world has now reached a point at which meaningful negotiations are possible.

Two factors account for this possibility. First, both sides know that the latest round of the arms-race, the ABM system, is so expensive that the superpowers would have to abandon all hope of coping with domestic problems, which w... as awkward for Messrs Brezhn... Kosygin as it would be for Mr N... Second, the Soviet Union, which h... lagged far behind the United St... ICBMs, has now drawn level.

This worries many people in th... but in reality this level-pegging e... both America and Russia for the fi... ever to contemplate agreements wh... harbouring suspicions that an arms... ment will serve only to perpetuate... backlog of the one and the superiori... the other.

Inequality has always been the ... why the arms race has spiralled to ... headier heights. Is this a crucial ... in the history of disarmament? It ... though it might well be. But will the ... portunity be grasped?

Marion Gräfin Dönhoff
(DIE ZEIT, 18 April ...)

North Korea's inexplicable act of aerial aggression

Once again North Korea has thrown down the gauntlet at the United States in its world-power forward defensive position off the coast of Asia. The shooting-down of an unarmed reconnaissance plane spotlights the problems involved.

The United States does not want to go to war against hostile North Korea. It is bound to steer clear of fresh military confrontation on the periphery of Chinese land power and is not interested in a second front in Asia.

Every new international crisis represents a danger for the Vietnam peace talks, which are difficult and in difficulties enough, is a burden on overall security policy with the Soviet Union and lessens the prospects of a modus vivendi with China in an as yet uncertain evolutionary phase of Chinese foreign policy.

Because of America's bases and occupation status in the Japanese archipelago any incident of this kind also strains relations with Japan, in whom America is endeavouring to gain a partner in safeguarding peace in the Pacific.

This state of affairs provides small countries that are militarily weak in relation to the two world powers with an opportunity for provocation. By shooting down the American plane North Korea has once again made use of the opportunity.

For the Nixon administration this serious incident represents a political dilemma. It is only natural that America on the one hand is trying to minimise its

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

significance and on the other anxio... demonstrate its ability to impose s... tions and underline the power of its ... tary machine.

After the Pueblo affair it has to try ... make some impression on the aggre... while at the same time pacifying p... opinion at home in order not to lea... itself wide open to attack on the ho... front.

This crisis management cannot as a r... sult be anything but imperfect and uns... tisfactory but a world power has to tak... this handicap in its stride. It is part of ... burden.

Lothar Ruehl
(DIE WELT, 17 April 1...)

Mao — the new Son of Heaven

Strangely secretive ceremonial seems to be a hallmark of the ninth congress of the Chinese Communist Party in Peking. No one knows for sure where and how long the 1,512 delegates are to meet, what they are discussing, what speeches they are listening to and what decisions they are reaching.

The whole scene conjures up historical parallels. Mao, the new Son of Heaven, is being celebrated and magnified by his courtiers as a godlike being. The splendour of the wise and enlightened leader reflects on Chinese everywhere, not merely those assembled in the forbidden city.

Historical parallels with the Chinese empire are not coincidental. Over the past two years Mao Tse-tung has pursued a policy of consistent de-Sovietisation in the framework of the cultural revolution. Soviet-style leaders and models have been toppled. In their place Mao has put no more and no less than himself.

Chinese policies have grown more nationalistic in tone and the Communist Party, it can safely be concluded from what is known about the Peking congress, will be affected by this trend. Mao wants to anchor his own ideological conceptions for all time as a personal, independent doctrine of Socialism in his own empire. For China a new era is beginning.

(Handelsblatt, 16 April 1969)

King of Malaysia on State Visit to Bonn

King Nasiruddin of Malaysia and his wife arrived in Bonn on the first leg of a six-day state visit to this country on 14 April. President Lübke held talks lasting nearly an hour with the visitors that same afternoon, after which they met members of the diplomatic corps at a reception given in Bad Godesberg.

On arriving at Cologne-Bonn airport the guests were received with military honours and welcomed by the President and Chancellor Kiesinger. The state visit follows President Lübke's visit to Malaysia in 1967.

At a dinner given in honour of the King and Queen in the evening President Lübke emphasised that Malaysia is a shining example of an emerging nation that is well able to look after its own affairs.

Further capital aid and technical assistance projects for Malaysia are in preparation, Dr Lübke noted. This country, he added, is particularly grateful for the understanding leading Malaysian politicians have shown of the fate of divided Germany.



(Photo: AP)

The day before the visit the Federal Republic-Malaysian Society was constituted in Bonn. The society aims to intensify cultural, humanitarian and economic contacts between the two countries.

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 15 April 1969)

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■ POLITICS

Social Democrats hold special meeting

GRAND COALITION HAS NOT HAMPERED POLITICAL COMPETITION

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Five months before the Bundestag elections it is quite natural for a major party to declare that it will go "all out". The Social Decomratic Party announced this at its extraordinary party conference in Bad Godesberg and this country can really consider itself lucky that the Grand Coalition in Bonn is apparently no obstacle preventing any of the parties joining battle for the election on controversial issues. It would be sad indeed if the parties did not take a clear stand on these matters.

The electorate will take a very cool view of the Social Democrats suggestion that their own achievements in government should be seen through magnifying glass, whereas those of their Coalition partners should be seen through the wrong end of a telescope.

From what the voters have seen of the Grand Coalition it is clear that not all the government's objectives have been reached and in many ways that the Coalition has tripped over its own feet, when important decisions were to be made.

One item on the Grand Coalition's programme which is now gathering dust on the shelves concerns the promised reform of the electoral system and the Social Democrats can hardly blame the Christian Democratic Union for not having pushed through this reform. For the rest the achievements and the non-achievements of the Grand Coalition are common property. This is true of the surmounting of the economic crisis in 1966, although the Social Democrats are the first to maintain that they alone solved the crisis, as if the economy did not do most of the restorative work on its own. Not to mention the considerable support that was offered the economy by the Bundesbank.

A few wet blankets must be thrown on the election exuberance of Social Democratic party speakers. This is not to deny the Party the right to govern, alone even if a majority is achieved.

Willy Brandt (extreme left), Federal Republic Foreign Minister, at the Social Democrats extraordinary meeting in Bad Godesberg, with Karl Schiller (behind him) then Helmut Schmidt, Herbert Wehner, Hans Joachim Wischnewski and Alfred Nau, SPD treasurer

(Photo: dpa)

Exaggeration and excessive self-praise must be avoided for just as this country is not the private preserve of the CDU it is not the experimental arena of Social Democratic politicians, for example in matters concerning worker participation in management.

"What has been achieved is too good and too important," said Herbert Wehner.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 17 April 1969)

Hanover FDP cause executive a few headaches

The pot is simmering in Lower Saxony's Free Democratic Party. It could even be said that dissension in the FDP's local parliamentary party in Hanover has reached the dimensions of a regional earthquake, following the deliberate "left-wing" drift of the Free Democrats under chairman Walter Scheel.

Leading FDP politicians deny, of course, that there is any crisis in the party. They argue that long established members of the Lower Saxony FDP have simply turned their backs on the party for personal reasons. But this argument is not convincing, and it would be surprising if the new political orientation of the FDP (most recently demonstrated during the Federal presidential elections in West Berlin) will not have repercussions on the internal structure of the party.

RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG

This was most apparent during the nomination of Bundestag candidates in many parts of the country. It can be said therefore with fair certainty that the old style FDP has ceased to exist. The full-stops behind the initials F.D.P. confirm this.

The Lower Saxony branch of the FDP has never been a show case of the liberals. That it is now hobbling behind, if not quite parallel a few months before the election must be especially galling to the party.

Resignations from party officials and the refusal of some members to run for election indicate that the political consequences of the new FDP have not yet been fully digested, and that the radical spring cleaning of the party has assumed the proportions of a dynamic shake-up.

As with all amputations this is bound to have grave consequences. The implications for local and Federal politics of the re-organisation of the Lower Saxony FDP coupled with the strenthening of the CDU cannot be accurately assessed at this early stage. The psychological scars in the FDP are unmistakeable, however. Much will be said of these during the election campaign.

Balancing the vote

The next question is familiar. Can the Free Democrats off-set the loss of right-wing liberal or right-wing conservative voter-potential? Can this be done by winning over other voter strata? Can this be done on the strength of its new political image?

Prominent FDP politicians are aware of the hazards of a political change of course. They know that every re-orientation of liberal politics must be confirmed by the electorate.

It is for this confirmation that on 28 September that the FDP are campaigning. Problems such as may arise in Lower Saxony and elsewhere have given them something to think about. The initiators of the new FDP course, however, see in this a reason to double their efforts to win through in the national elections. The FDP desperately need to regain confidence in themselves if they are not successful. The wailing will be considerable throughout the country.

Wilhelm Greiner
(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 16 April 1969)

Revived Communist Party shows little verve for battle

Communits like to air their views and intentions. They frankly declare that their aims can only be achieved by overthrowing all present social and political institutions. This statement can be found in the Communist Party manifesto that is now on sale at a bookstand in Essen's Grugahalle. The manifesto is becoming something of a best-seller.

Delegates and guests of the first party conference of this country's Communist Party (DKP) found in their party folder a 6-Mark voucher with which they could buy the Marx-Engels manifesto and a long-playing record with Marx quotations spoken by Soviet Zone actors.

Overthrowing institutions by violent means was not therefore the subject of the conference. The party's policy statement declared that the DKP is seeking ways of leading the working community of the Federal Republic to socialism, ways that do not include civil strife.

Allegiance to the doctrines of Marx, Engels and Lenin was repeatedly affirmed in Essen, but it was also stressed that the DKP wants to achieve socialist reform by developing the democratic activities of workers and other employed people.

This then is the image which the new Communist Party presents — revisionist, reformist and democratic. DKP chairman Kurt Bachmann pleaded for an alliance with all democratic elements in the political life of this country. He spoke of partnership and cooperation and even went so far as to emphasise that the communists are not asserting any claim to leadership. This is the most timid Communist Party that ever existed.

NRZ NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG
Unabhängige Tageszeitung

The apparent conflict between this commitment to Marxism-Leninism on the one hand and reformist slogans on the other is, of course, a prime concern to the communist camp itself. The dispute that has been erupting between the Chinese dogmatists and the Soviet revisionists, and the Yugoslav or Czech 'reform' communists has been possibly enriched by a DKP variation.

From the viewpoint of domestic affairs the strong emphasis placed on democratic objectives doubtless springs from tactical considerations. The DKP want to avoid being stamped down as a successor to the banned KPD and of course being banned in its turn.

This policy is also, however, the expression of long-term strategic planning. The communists are anxious to break out of the isolation in which they have lived so long, even before they were banned in 1956. Not all communists in this country will be pleased with the temerity of the new course. Kurt Bachmann saw that it was necessary to bend his programme against the charge that it is not revolutionary enough. Max Reimann, the last chairman of the banned KPD, did not appear at the conference, although he is now living in this country. He merely sent best wishes to the delegates.

Perhaps from now on Federal Republic communists will travel on two lanes, one legal and the other illegal. On the one following the principles of the 1948 Communist Manifesto and on the other a policy directed as set forth in the recent Essen statement. Activities in both directions must be carefully watched.

Kurt Gehrmann
(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 14 April 1969)

Electoral reform neglect

The government's indecision in the matter of electoral reforms was described as "a major blot on the balance-sheet of the Grand Coalition" by Rainer Barzel, the parliamentary leader of the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions. In an interview with the CSU party newspaper *Bayernkurier*, Herr Barzel said that the remainder of the Federal Chancellor's programme had been fulfilled.

Herr Barzel expressed the hope that the Grand Coalition will also take the last hurdle: "We must wait and see what will emerge from the Social Democratic party conference." He said that the CDU/CSU anyway was determined "to bring the Grand Coalition to a successful conclusion and to fulfil the programme set forth in 1966."

It cannot be denied, however, Herr Barzel went on to say, that opinions were divided within the Coalition on certain decisive political matters.

(DIE WELT, 17 April 1969)

SOVIET ZONE

Ulbricht's regime pushes culture for communism

Let joyous song proclaim the victory towards which the Republic progresses. The slogan for 7 October, the twentieth anniversary of the creation of the German Democratic Republic, is "More Beautiful the People — More Beautiful Our Socialist Community."

Popular art is to spread like wildfire, making the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of the first German socialist state a festival of joie de vivre, a manifestation of power, grace and beauty.

Painters, sculptors, composers, dramatists, writers and actors are called on to be pacemakers of art and join the mass movement for aesthetic education of the people, to use the words of *Berliner Zeitung*.

Neues Deutschland, the official daily of the Socialist Unity Party (SED) did, however, issue the following warning: "Artistic achievements result solely from the synthesis of talent, partiality and sound political knowledge."

The celebrations will last several days. As long ago as last June a committee said by *Neues Deutschland* to consist of 137 "outstanding personalities" presided over by SED leader Walter Ulbricht was set up in East Berlin with the purpose of spurring on the socialist community of people to new pioneering achievements.

"Quality produce from the German Democratic Republic," chairman Lamberz proclaims, "is once again to boast a high reputation." Not only the culture brigades of the SED are under orders to sing the praises of the GDR. Workers in nationalised industries have been called on to undertake heroic efforts to breathe life into the great humanistic idea of the self-realisation of Man.

Already 85,000 socialist brigades are competing for the title "Collective of Socialist Labour." Nationalised industries and industrial and university combines for their part are contesting the newly-created title "Enterprise of Socialist Labour," which holds forth the promise of prizes of up to 100,000 Marks.

For weeks the choirs of VEB Schraubenkombinat Hildburghausen and VEB Herko of Heubach have been rehearsing a choral work entitled "All This is Ours" and the (East) Berlin Circle of Lay Composers is to produce a birthday cantata portraying in musical terms the life-story of a person who is exactly the same age as the GDR.

The lyricist, a reader at the State Publishing House, has based her ideas on events experienced by her own child, who was born in 1949. She describes the principal stages in the life of her child in a "Cradle Song," a "Children's Song," a "School Song" and an "Instrumental Piece" characterised in brackets as "joyful, youthful and a little romantic." The symbolism is intentional; the birthday child, she notes, is young and happy.

Romanticism, admittedly, is not much in demand. It is not even to be found in socialist literature. Since the SED wielded the ideological big stick against writers in 1965 the creation of socialist awareness is the only topic desired.

East Berlin's cultural Stalinists ordered writers and artists to factory workbenches in order to find positive socialist heroes. They were commissioned to take deeper bearings on new socialist individuality. The working man was to be transformed from a consumer to the writer's intellectual partner. Socialist playwrights promptly discovered revolutionary changes in villages and factories.

Friedhold Bauer wrote a play entitled "Dawn" and Horst Enders a drama called "Forbringer" dealing with problems of cooperation in the country.

Even so, the writers' association, slavishly imitating the SED, was critical. "The portrayal of collective labour relations in the production process and a subtler outline of the physiognomy of the worker personality in the conditions of scientific-technological revolution are still given too little importance," it lamented.

Sonntag, the cultural weekly, went even further. *It demanded that* considerable amounts of money be sent up in smoke rather than politically incorrect works published. Ideological firmness of principle, the magazine wrote, is the basis of socialist cultural policy.

The demand made by Fritz Selbmann, an old government and party official who has recently taken to making pronouncements on cultural affairs, for greater readiness to try out literary experiments had an almost ironic ring.

In point of fact experimental works have virtually ceased to appear since the Red cultural officials leashed writers. Even Anna Seghers, the aged president of the East Berlin Chamber of Literature, had to swear allegiance. Not that it was altogether the writers' fault that no more "courageous" books appeared. The censors of East Berlin's Ministry of Culture did not release any more work bearing witness to an unconventional approach to Socialism.

Manfred Bieler, who first moved to Prague, then came to this country, characterises the artistic climate in the other part of Germany thus: "The GDR has what made the October Revolution attractive: majesty of outlook.' People produce their false teeth and claim they are the result of class struggle when in reality they are merely the consequence of bad teeth. "As far as literature is concerned the country is a gigantic mausoleum."

Composers, cabaret artists and directors are hamstrung more than ever because, it is said, they do not deal with the works commissioned by the party in an adequately ideologico-aesthetic manner.

When, for instance, DEFA director Günter Reisch made a slapstick comedy out of Kleist's "Broken Jug" he was accused by the East Berlin press of lacking direction in making a farce out of the Glory that was Prussia. Irritated Gretsian-type traditionalism penned the *Berliner Zeitung* review headline: "Dear Humour With Trousers Down?"

That Reisch had to dip so deeply into the props bag of stupid German comedy only goes to show the state to which the SED has reduced creative artists. No one dares removes his spectacles and make a comment of his own.

Rudi Burghardt, party secretary of the Potsdam state film corporation, promised that in future the screen would once more be an effective instrument of class struggle. "The standpoint of the party will unmistakeably be expressed."

Painters and sculptors have also been given a new direction. For the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the GDR they are to turn to the monumental. SED ideological supremo Kurt Hager ruled that the monumental genres of the creative arts are particularly well suited to express the greatness of our age.

Since when painters and sculptors have been searching for suitable motifs. Sculptors commissioned to produce gigantic statues of socialist pioneers have the easiest time of it.

Theo Balden, for instance, is working on a Liebknecht monument. His twelve-foot statue will grace the town centre of Luckau. Ideological orientation is assured. "Liebknecht," Balden says, "stands with his left arm outstretched, pointing towards that which is to come, Socialism."

Even so, nothing will outdo the Lenin monument which is to be unveiled on the centenary of the Soviet leader's birth in April 1970. The Lenin statue will stand on the newly-built Leninplatz in East Berlin, the foundation stone of which was recently laid by SED leader Ulbricht.

Sixty feet tall, it is to "bear witness to the victoriousness of Marxism-Leninism in the GDR and at the same time symbolise socialist internationalism," according to East Berlin's *National Zeitung*.

Professor Nikolai Tomski, president of the Soviet Academy of Arts, has been commissioned to sculpt the work in Ukrainian granite.

Willi Kinnigkeit
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 15 April 1969)

All fissures in the Iron Curtain sealed off

Next to no one succeeds in crossing from East Berlin or the GDR to West Berlin nowadays and the number of escape attempts is declining steadily. The Wall built to the order of Walter Ulbricht on 13 August 1961 is becoming increasingly escape-proof.

The Socialist Unity Party (SED) has ruled that the "most up-to-date frontier in the world" be completed in the next few months. By then, it would seem, it will be virtually out of the question for people from the other part of Germany to seek refuge in the free part of Berlin.

Since the beginning of this year East Berlin border guards have been reported to have used their weapons only eight times. In 1963, by comparison, West Berlin police and customs officials recorded 43 cases of gunfire at the border, as opposed to only 24 cases in 1965.

In the first quarter of this year only five refugees succeeded in escaping to the West via West Berlin; in the first quarter of 1963 more than fifty refugees managed to make a get-away. Since 13 August 1961 at least 68 people have met their deaths at the Berlin Wall. Two probable deaths were reported last week alone.

At the beginning of 1965 East Berlin launched a plan for an "up-to-date frontier of international standard." A model was tried out at Brandenburg. Real tanks even tried to scale the tank traps and a lieutenant in the People's Army proudly proclaimed that even ace athletes had proved unable to scale the frontier obstacles.

Few would-be refugees had even managed to make it as far as the death strip. None at all had managed to clear the twelve-foot concrete wall topped with concrete pipes.

According to reports from the Western side of the Wall Alsatian guard-dog patrols have been used in increasing numbers. Border guards who have themselves escaped state that the Alsatians are reputed to be particularly ferocious.

They are fed on raw meat and horse and ox blood. It is even reported that an order has been issued to shoot them immediately should they break loose. Roughly 200 dog tracks and 800 dogs are in use.

What shape are the border precautions to take when the present arrangements are finally completed? At present East Berlin has roughly 7,000 People's Army soldiers working shift duty along the frontier between the Western and Soviet sectors and a further 3,000 men on duty on the outskirts of the city.

The soldiers on the Berliner Ring, the autobahn round Berlin that was to have been the hub of autobahns from all over the Reich, are equipped with 45-millimetre Pak guns, 82-millimetre howitzers and mortars. There is no information in West Berlin as to the tactical role these arms are expected to perform.

The border guards are also equipped with pistols, sub-machine guns and machine guns. Sentries on observation towers also have anti-tank weapons. Troops possess infra-red devices to facilitate observation at nighttime.

When the Wall as foreseen by East Berlin is finally completed it will consist of the following:

1. A wire-netting fence about five feet tall.
2. A forty-inch fence partly electrified and equipped with alarm devices linked to the next observation tower.
3. Guard-dog tracks.
4. Trip-wires that set off flares.
5. Three-man concrete bunkers.
6. An asphalted road for armoured patrol cars.
7. Floodlights at intervals of ten metres.
8. Two rows of tank traps.
9. A hoed sand track.
10. Tougher tank traps on the outskirts of the city consisting of ditches and spikes set in concrete.
11. Either a twelve-foot concrete wall topped with concrete pipes or a seventeen-foot wire fence.

The whole array of defences will cover a distance of between 100 and 150 yards.

Hans-Erich Bilges
(DIE WELT, 15 April 1969)

SED purge of dissidents

Internal disturbances have made their presence felt in Herr Ulbricht's Socialist Unity Party (SED), normally a smoothly-running machine. Once again waverers have been given the sack. According to East Berlin sources party officials at all levels are affected. They are accused of a lack of socialist state awareness at the time of the Czech crisis.

The party inquisitors may be dealing ruthlessly with offenders at lower levels but the politbureau appears to be handling the higher échelons with silken gloves.

Horst Brasch and Lothar Berthold, deputy Culture Minister and ideological authority respectively, were stripped of their posts because their children demonstrated against the occupation of Czechoslovakia.

Harry Czepuck, assistant editor-in-chief of *Neues Deutschland*, whose child had committed the same offence, remains for the time being at his desk.

Without a doubt the SED intends by dismissing the two intellectuals to underline the primacy of ideological purity. Dismissal of Czepuck, who is much better known among the general public, would create a stir, however, and the Ulbricht regime wants to avoid this at all cost.

Its aim in respect of the world communist summit in Moscow is to appear exemplary. So breaches in the ideological wall of its own sphere of influence are not to be allowed to exist.

(DIE WELT, 11 April 1969)

THINGS SEEN

Environments in Leverkusen

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Modern art can be fun, a visit to a museum can be a lark. In Leverkusen word seems to have spread like wildfire that a popular sport is waiting to be indulged in Morsbroich castle where the town's museum has found provisional accommodation.

Rarely have such crowds thronged to an exhibition of modern art. Particularly young people who mostly turn up in groups clearly think the show is as jolly as a carnival.

The exhibition is entitled simply *Räume*. It presents for the first time in this country typical examples of the new movement concerned with Environments — artistic arrangements of objects.

Thirteen artists from many countries were each given a room in which to create environements in whatever way they pleased. No limits were set to their imagination, and apparently to the costs involved.

The museum now presents itself to the visitor as a labyrinth of magical halls and quaint caves. Finding one's way through them all is some thing of an adventure.

Documented here are space-devouring uncompromising demands of an art form that impinges on our environment, on our private worlds and thus also on our consciousness which is only formulating the conclusions of a long development. Since art began to shake off the fetters of tradition fifty years ago, the picture on the wall as a framed decoration has come by many to be regarded as a charming anachronism.

Art should not confirm what the eye sees, or exert a calming influence by aesthetic means. Art has become aggressive. It wants to activate, it reaches into space. Instead of unique, timeless qualities, impact is intended.

The compression of reality into two-dimensional representation, limited by its frame and denounced as a mere fragment, is being displaced in this age of happenings and land art (desert as object, material and background). This holds too for conventional sculpture which does not venture beyond the interplay of volume and tension.

The roots of the new movement run deep. In his book *Räume und Environments* (Westdeutscher Verlag, Opladen) which replaces the usual catalogue at the exhibition, Rolf Wedewer (who organised the show) attempts a genealogy of artistic ambiance, starting with Kurt Schwitters *Merzbaum* (1923). Much inspiration and incentive came from contructivism and kinetics. The immediate preliminary phases, however, are seen in the compositions of action painters such as Pollock and Mathieu and the assemblages and "combines" of the late fifties.

A major milestone in the development of the Environment was the Dylaby exhibition in Amsterdam's Stedelijk Museum in 1962, featuring exhibits by Niki de Saint-Phalle, Spoerri, Tinguely and Rauschenberg.

In Leverkusen parallel trends in various countries are shown. Surprisingly enough, an artist of such unmistakable originality as Joseph Beuys is only mentioned on the fringe, although he was singled out as a major environmental artist at last year's documenta in Cassel.

Beuys himself did not appear at the Leverkusen exhibition. Perhaps the organisers were anxious to present new artists whose work shows an affinity to genre of spatial art, in the hope of winning them over to Environments.

This can certainly be said of Günter Weseler famous for his "breathing" furs, and breathing objects. Also Ferdinand Spindel whose foam-rubber objects make for environments with no explicit intentions.

Artists from this country dominate the Leverkusen exhibition. Hermann Göpfert set up a lighted fountain and Adolf Graubner created a "fog room" and Adolf Luther a "focusing" smoking-room.

Konrad Fischer-Lueg is content with a corner of the vestibule. Here he hung luminescent foil on which the silhouettes of visitors are flashed by a hidden camera. A welcome opportunity for all kinds of capers.

Ed Kiender, who made his name with plastic rolls has developed this idea into "space rolls". Visitors are invited to use them as "running rolls." "A rolling space develops which rolls endlessly on rolls when the public joins in." Joining in, however, requires courage and some skill.

The entrance to Wolf Vostell's sealed-off "electronic happening room" — leading through a room in which Norman Toynton has hidden numerous bell-buttons under and behind foam-rubber — is usually alive with visitors who seem to be sinking roots into the ground which is covered with glass splinters and presents a permanent programme — ghostly objects, waves of noise and light. This room presents itself as the simultaneous crossing-point of various phenomena. It is intended as a code of reality whose true character is suggested by familiar photos of contemporary horror contrasted with cloying beauty projected on to huge slides.

Presenting an external contrast to such obvious commitment are the "elastic spatial structures" of Gianni Colombo who provokes the viewer's sense of balance until the ground is felt to sway under one's feet. Colombo explains what is perhaps the best exhibit in Leverkusen like this, "Cubist, habitable space, literally structured with elastic straps in the shape of a cubist isometric net in which electromagnetic impulses release tensions in horizontal and vertical directions which distort the elastic structure but do so in planned progression."

Visitors were most intrigued, however, by Klaus Rinke's environment. This is a room-filling water-bag holding over 2,200 gallons of water which rolls and surges under one's feet as if a raging storm were tossing a small ship about. This room is always filled by a screaming, laughing, tumbling knot of visitors.

The purpose behind these creations runs deeper than mere animal enjoyment. Colombo put it like this, "The shaping our our environment is perhaps the greatest cultural task facing us — and thus also art — at the present time and in the coming decade. We are only now beginning to work on it."

Werner Schulze-Reimpell
(DIE WELT, 9 April 1969)

Ed Kiender's 'Rollenraum'
(Photo: Westdeutscher Verlag)

Modern art gift for Hanover

Dr Bernhard Sprengel, the industrialist from Hanover who this month celebrates his seventieth birthday, has decided to present his famous collection of modern art to Hanover, according to the Kestner Society in Hanover. Dr Sprengel is president of the society.

The collection comprises 350 paintings and sculptures, and 500 graphic works including important works by Picasso, about twenty Noldes, eighty Chagall etchings and over forty works by Klee. Also many major works by Feininger, Kirchner, Miro, Beckmann, Braque, Arp, Corinth, Giaconnetti, Kokoschka, Laurens, Leger, Lehmbruck, Marc, Modrian, Moore, Nay, Heldt, de Stael, Wols and several exponents of the latest trends.

To ensure that the Sprengel collection along with the art treasures of the city of Hanover can be displayed in a manner befitting their international significance, Dr Sprengel has also advanced a considerable sum for the construction of a new museum, long since planned by the city.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 3 April 1969)

Canada Week in Marburg

A Canada Week is to be held by Marburg from 6 to 14 May. Besides informative and artistic displays, the programme includes ballet, lectures on various aspects of life in Canada, recitals and discussions. A prominent feature will be the largest Canadian book exhibition ever to be held in the Federal Republic.

(DIE WELT, 29 March 1969)

Drama at the factory workbench interests workers in the stage

The call was not to be ignored — theatre must be introduced to the factory! In Frankfurt the Confederation of Trade Unions (DGB) arranged for plays to be performed on the factory floor.

"This was twelve months ago. Since then, the experiment that began so well has been all but forgotten. The director of Frankfurt's theatre, Ulrich Erfurth said, "Theatre in the factory failed. The workers were not interested in watching plays from their benches."

In fact, the workers told the theatre people, "We are interested in the stage, but then we want to wear our good suits and go to the theatre properly." This is why "theatre for factory workers" is now being played in Frankfurt. The DGB sells the tickets. Workers' subscription tickets were introduced for three plays and three operas.

The approach the young Frankfurt stage manager, Dieter Reible, took to rehearsals is new (or almost new — Ingmar Bergmann showed the way in Stockholm). Rehearsals are open to the public.

Students and entire classes of secondary school pupils are admitted to watch the "collective rehearsals" in which director, producer, actors and audience work together. Not only are discussions held after rehearsals, but during rehearsals spectators are requested to say what "appeals" to them and what does not. They are urged to make suggestions.

"At first the actors were a bit put out," said Reible. "Now they approve of this approach because from the word go they have established a close relationship with the audience. As a director I notice the long-winded episodes and what is not understood. I can make immediate corrections."

Frankfurt is planning full-dress "previews" at reduced entrance fees before premieres when rehearsals have come to an end. "Then the final corrections can be made," said Dieter Reible.

Discussions over tea between director, producer and actors in the afternoon after rehearsals have also proved their value. All can informally discuss their problems. Reible wants to promote "anti-illusionist theatre." He is turning away from "milieu theatre to heighten again the public's enjoyment of the stage."

(Kieler Nachrichten, 29 March 1969)

Austrians win radio play prize

Ernst Jandl and Friederike Mayröcker from Vienna have won the 1968 radio play award of the war-blind. The title of the play is *Fünf Mann Menschen*.

The chairman of the jury in Frankfurt, Friedrich Wilhelm Hymmen, said that seventeen members of the jury comprising nine critics and nine war-blinded veterans voted for the fourteen-minute play which will be broadcast by the Südwestfunk in Baden-Baden in November, directed by Peter-Michel Ladiges.

Out of 120 German-language radio plays entered for the competition 23 were placed on the short list. This radio award is considered one of the ten best literary awards in the Federal Republic.

(Hannoversche Presse, 3 April 1969)

■ MUSIC

Gentlemen of the orchestra have to make way - for the women!

Since orchestras were first formed, they seem to have been a male domain. Only the harp is sometimes generously entrusted to the slender fingers of a woman — an alibi, as it were, complains Helga Hussels-Gmelin, a first-rate violinist who is married to a lecturer from Berlin.

Helga Hussels, who is 30, is very angry about this and has made herself very unpopular by saying so. She is a splendid violinist, there is no question of that. The proud owner of a 1697 Stradivarius, having completed her tuition with distinction ten years ago she travelled widely, giving concerts in Italy, Spain, Yugoslavia, Austria, Ireland, Belgium and, of course, the Federal Republic. Everywhere the critics were delighted with her.

Then for two years she played with the Reutlingen Symphony Orchestra. She is now first violinist with the Philharmonic Nordwest in Wilhelmshaven. An astonishing career, in a sense, when it is remembered that in many orchestras women are still denied a position, not to mention a leading position.

Who dares flaunt the basic law of the equality of the sexes? These are orchestras which advertise their vacancies only "for gentlemen." Music is a man's affair, the last domain of male self-assurance, and the majority of orchestral musicians want it to remain so. It is incredible the way they concoct the most absurd arguments against their female colleagues.

Stranger still is the fact that nearly all orchestras are complaining about the shortage of young talent. But they wait for a man "because he will not disturb the image of the orchestra. It is well known that women are apt to do this."

So women are not accepted. They only appear at rehearsals, as objects of the kind of joke that musicians love.

Helga Hussels is a Berliner. Her husband and child live in Berlin. Is it any wonder that she wants to live there?

At the beginning of February she was told by the director of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Wolfgang Stresemann, that "women are still not engaged by this orchestra." The "still" is revealing. Vacancies are filled by male musicians from abroad.

Nothing against foreign musicians, but this policy is surely a great waste of available talent and of the money that went to train young musicians in this country. Music schools everywhere are discovering excellent young female instrumentalists. At least half of the string sections of orchestras in this country, for example, could be filled by women. Also in the wood-wind women would excell if given a chance. Even excellent female drummers are available.

This great reservoir of talent is lying idle. State ministers of cultural affairs have realised this. In January 1967 they agreed that "suitably qualified women should be considered more seriously than has hitherto been the case along with male applicants for vacancies in orchestral groups."

Whoever this appeal was sent to, little has been heard of it since then. Such ministerial conferences on cultural affairs carry little weight in this country.

Where the ministers could have done some good they showed less initiative. They could have appealed directly to the orchestras and with the lever of subsidies in their hands exerted pressure where it was most needed.

Perhaps they are of one mind with the Senator for Science and Art in West Berlin who told Helga Hussels in a letter dated 14 February, "Theoretically, I could even instruct the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra to invite female applicants to apply for a vacant position. I do not think, however, that you and your colleagues would benefit from the result, since my influence does not extend to questions of artistic performance. If an orchestra rejects a female applicant on the grounds that she does not come up to its standards, this is final unless it can be proved that the reasons given for not engaging her were only a pretext and that the applicant was rejected solely because she was a woman. How can such proof be tendered, however, in the sphere of artistic refinements that are often beyond expression?"



Helga Hussels-Gmelin
(Photo: Gmelin)

How true. Reason enough too to ask how often the men sent first-rate female musicians packing with the pretext that they were not up to standard.

With enormous authority Hans Heinz Stuckenschmidt informed Helga Hussels on 4 March that "for example, there has never been a female conductor of note (with all due respect to Alma Mahler, Germaine Tailleferre and Grete von Zieritz) or a great female composer. Psychologists and anthropologists still cannot explain why this is so. But the little difference between the sexes for which we are otherwise very thankful must play a part in the mystery."

This is discrimination en gros. Here fundamental rights are being violated, and the annoying thing is that the culprits are impervious to the law. This is why even well-meaning males who are indignant at the way women are being treated tend to be resigned to the situation.

Prominent members of the Music Council — what do we have one for? — play sing dumb or find excuses. Professor Siegfried Borris even suggested that making the matter public could have a "very double-edged outcome." The general-secretary of the orchestras' union in the DGB Herr Voss, whose task it should be, since he has the authority, to speak for reason and justice, declared, "At the same time it is not to be denied that for specific reasons filling a vacancy with a male musician may seem preferable."

This may seem plausible to miners, operators of power drills — although even in these realms women are employed in the Soviet Union. But what "specific reasons" are there against female orchestral leaders? These reasons have a system. Class warfare may have been resolved, but the war of the sexes is still going on with a vengeance.

Frau Hussels is in the midst of the fray. Bielefeld's city manager informed her on 27 December 1968 that "after careful consideration my choice has fallen on a male applicant." How could he possibly have given "careful consideration" when no trial hearings were given, as is customary?

This is badly concealed insincerity and borders on insult. Take the reply from the Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra on 13 November 1968, "For reasons of essential policy we cannot unfortunately see our way to entrusting the position to a female applicant." A fine phrase indeed for boycott.

Unfortunately, the situation in other countries is not much better. Female musicians account for about ten per cent of orchestral groups in the Soviet Zone of Germany, Sweden and the Soviet Union and even in these countries the majority of women are nowhere near the leader's desk.

That the Swedes want to entrust the entire repertoire of military music — including the brass — to the gentle sex is a sensation that almost borders on revolution. Not only women's orchestras but mixed ensembles of renown have come into being in America.

"Questions of essential policy," not just Helga Hussels, are not at stake. Since women comprise the majority of concert audiences in this country, they are in a position to protest. They can cancel their subscriptions or ridicule the dignified gentlemen now laying down the law. This tactic is found in the 1890 chronicle of the campaign for female suffrage and is employed with success by the present Extra-Parliamentary Opposition.

If all fails, the men's music can be silenced at the box-office. What woman wants to pay dear money to be trained by a teacher who a few years later will deny her all prospects of a decent career and, as if this were not enough, perhaps even doubt her talents as a musician?

Fred K. Prieberg
(DIE ZEIT, 4 April 1969)

Artists in residence in Berlin

West Berlin is worth more than a visit; it is worth a year-long visit. Using this motto (Artists in Residence) the Academic Exchange Service since 1963 has arranged for over one hundred composers, writers and graphic artists to spend some time in the city.

In principle, this is an excellent institution, but it would be worth examining how deeper relations between the city and its guests can be cemented. Composers and musicians such as Isang Yun and Vinko Globokar are doubtless acquainted in a different way with Berlin than, say, Igor Stravinsky, who is also mentioned on the guest list.

The Rencontre Musicale in West Berlin features, among others, works by composers whose stay in West Berlin was arranged by the exchange service. The tenth Rencontre in the Academy of Arts had the appeal of a jubilee event. The seven compositions played (two were world premieres) were all of a high standard and their interpreters did them justice.

"The prime function of the contemporary composer consists of finding schemata or operational prototypes. His second task then is to guide their tonal and luminous materialisation," writes Yannis Xenakis. His cello work, *Nomos*, for example, points to the flux in the composer-interpreter relationship. The concept of post-creativeness no longer satisfies the interpreter. He himself has become creative.

Siegfried Palm, the star cellist of the avant garde, thus "humanised" Xenakis' music. He frequently robs the instrumental finesse of its an organic quality and gives it passion, intended here in its broadest sense. The solist mates homo ludens to the machina ludens.

Krzysztof Penderecki's *Capriccio per Siegfried Palm* was the second, no less baw-jarring, composition for violincello on this evening. It was an aesthetic antipodes to Dallapiccola's serious "classical" cantate *Parole di san Paolo*.

After Luis de Pablo's *Ein Wort*, a Benn theme for vocal part and three instruments which dissolve the text by turning it into provocative acoustic fragments, György Ligeti's *Continuum* for harpsichord (1968) was performed. This work is based on repetitive and circling tonal movements. Occasional rhythmic counter-accents are imposed. The tonality also changes once in the manner of a harmonic reversal.

The two premieres mixed vocal parts with instrumental chamber groups. Zoltan Pesko, recently much-aclaimed as a substitute conductor for Maazel in *Simone Boccanegra* [illegible] imaginative conducter of Rencontre concerts, links his work *Portrait of a Saint* to tape recordings of children's voices. Pesko develops text and melody — Paul Mefano, the French composer, revives memories of past vocal polyphony in *Madrigal* for three voices and instruments.

Despite heterogenous compositional methods, Pesko achieves musical cohesion. In comparison, the components of Mefano's work, the insertion of a flutelike cadence, for example, seem at times disconnected.

Joyous screams for Palm's cello mastery, applause for Pesko and other musicians and singers, such as Berthe Kal, Kerstin Meyer and the harpsichordist, Jacqueline Mefano.

Joachim Matzer
(DIE WELT, 9 April 1969)

Von Karajan's conductors competition

The talent contest for conductors suggested by Herbert von Karajan will be held in West Berlin from 18 to 28 September. Organised by the Herbert von Karajan Foundation, the winner will receive a gold medal and 10,000 Marks.

The second prize will be a silver medal and 7,500 Marks, the third bronze and 5,000 Marks. The winners will also be given the opportunity of working with Herbert von Karajan and directing a concert of the West Berlin Philharmonic.

The jury will include Sir John Barbirolli, Wolfgang Fortner, Lovro von Matacic, Karlheinz Ruppel, Hans Heinz Stuckenschmidt, Wolfgang Stresemann and John Culshaw.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 1 April 1969)







■ MEDICINE

Causes of many cancerous growths are still a mystery to scientists

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Although every month a little more is known about the cause of cancer, certain types of cancer still defy all attempts to probe their origins. The causes are known in the case of a few manifestation of this malignant disease.

Cancer resulting from industrial hazards, for example, has been proved — certain chemical substances cause the disorganisation in cell growth. In the case of cancer of the uterus and the penis carcinogens produced in secretions of the body are a prime factor in the aetiology of the disease.

The connection between cancer of the lung and smoking has been established beyond a doubt. Astonishingly enough this is largely ignored by smokers and even by health authorities.

Few clues have been found, however, to the aetiology of most cancers, notwithstanding the intensive research that is being conducted. Nevertheless, in the case of many mysterious cancers there is reason to believe that they are caused by external factors, according to the 1964 report of the World Health Organisation.

In the case of cancer effective prevention depends on the discovery of cancer-producing substances in many forms of the disease. The main difficulty in the way of research is that generally these substances take years to affect biological cells to the point of producing a tumour.

The head of the preventive medicine department of the Max Planck Institute in Freiburg, Professor H. Druckrey, describes recent experiments in which organic cancers were produced with chemical substances. In many cases the tumour caused in animals closely resemble, also aetiologically, malignant growths in humans. It seems probable therefore that the findings of these animal experiments should be used in research exploring the aetiology of human cancer.

Until now it was believed that the strength and duration of the effect of a poison or a medicament depends on the size of the dose, that below a certain limit even the strongest poison has little effect. Systematic experiments with animals have shown that even very small doses have effect when given sufficient time.

Unlike all other toxic agents, the cancerous effects of certain chemical substances secreted by the body remain irreversible for life. They are passed on by one generation of cells to the next, accelerating in growth all the while even when the substances that started the process have become dormant. From this observation it is assumed that cancerous growths are connected with irreversible mutations in the genetic organisation of the cell.

Biochemical experiments

In this connection Professor Druckrey draws attentions to the biochemical experiments of Magee and Farber with alkaline cultures treated with radioactive carbon. These produced not only carcinogens but an alkalisation of guanine in the acids of the cell nuclei and also in the DNS.

This, however, indicates an irreversible change in the genetic information of the cell and can be regarded as a probable cause of cancer. Diazomethane, for example, produced in the liver as a decomposition product of dimethyl-nitrosamine, has a similar effect, causing cancer of the liver in humans and animals.

Tests were conducted with workers in industry who come into contact with dimethyl-nitrosamine, used mainly as a solvent. Strangely enough, a very similar chemical substance, di-n-butyl-nitrosamine, causes cancer of the bladder. Apparently, hydroxylisnd, slightly solvent decomposition products appear greatly concentrated in the urine and in this way cause cancer of the bladder. Professor Druckrey showed that such synthesised hydroxybuthinitrosamine can lead to an extreme, specific form of cancer of the bladder.

The enzymes which produce this hydroxylisation are called hydroxylases. Clearly, these are highly specific not only with regard to the substances on which they take effect but also in their activities in certain organs. No other explanation can be found at present for the surprising organic effects of diakyl-nitrosamine, which is not really a cancer-producing substance. Dialkyl-nitrosamine can be injected under the skin without the slightest trace of local cancerous activity. The cancer-producing substance develops therefore in the metabolism of the body following enzymatic activation.

Remarkable too is the discovery that unsymmetrically substituted nitrosamine, such as methylalkyl-nitrosamine, can produce a highly specific form of cancer of the gullet, independent of the mode of application — in other words, even when this substance does not come in contact with the gullet. The effect is the same even when injected under the skin.

This proves that cancer of the gullet need not only be caused by substances consumed orally, coming in direct contact with the mucous membrane of the oesophagus.

Chemicals industry has to take precautions

Alkaline substances, such as dialkylsulfate, hitherto considered harmless and much used in industry caused local cancers of the connective tissue, or carsonomes, in animals close to the point of injection. Since these substances are needed in the chemical industry, adequate precautionary measures must be taken.

Genetic mutation, mentioned at the beginning as one of the causes of cancerous growth, is further corroborated in experiments in which cancer is produced in new-born animals by giving a single dose of cancer-producing substances to pregnant animals. If the cancer, when released, attacks the genes, the embryonic tissues, because of their extensive functional activity, must show a high degree of sensitivity.

It is to be hoped that such experiments will lead to greater understanding of the increasing incidence of cancer in children which has hitherto baffled scientists. Since malignant tumours occur with great frequency in children's brains and nervous systems, animal experiments were conducted with ethyl-nitroso-urea.

If pregnant rats or marmots are given a single dose of 25 to eighty milligrammes per kilogramme weight, their young will be malformed. Doses of one to 20 milligrammes per kilogramme weight produced young that were born naturally but developed cancers of the brain, spinal cord and nervous system within 150 to 250 days.

The extent of the disease depended on the amount of the dose. The young animals died without exception when large doses were administered. After five mg/kg 25 died out of forty, after a very low dose of one mg/kg a few still died.

The distribution of these tumours in the various sections of the central and peripheral nervous system suggests that the degree of sensitivity to the cancer-producing substances depends less on the speed of cell division in the organ than on the organ's functional activity. In these experiments, for example, tumours of the olfactory nerves were not observed, whereas they can easily be provoked after birth and in maturity.

The olfactory nerve develops very early and naturally becomes functional only after birth. The nature of this very malignant tumour of the nervous system produced in animal experiments corresponds with that observed in children, which is easily distinguishable from that found in adults.

Interesting too is the extent to which ethyl-nitroso-urea is dependent on the period of pregnancy. Whereas before the twelfth day even large doses (sixty mg/kg) did not cause one single tumour in the young, even a slight dose of five mg/kg administered between the eighteenth day and parturition proved fatal to the young which died of cancer of the brain and nervous system.

Since this — as other experiments have shown — cannot be traced to the insensitivity of the younger embryonic nervous tissue, it must be assumed that only after the twelfth day is the enzyme available with which ethyl-nitroso-urea can be decomposed to cancer-producing substances. This indicates that cancer of the central and peripheral nervous system in young people can be caused during embryonic growth in the mother's womb.

In the case of mature rats an ethyl-nitroso-urea dose of 160 mg/kg causes malignant growths. The sensitivity of the foetuses therefore is fifty to one hundred times greater than in mature animals. The ratio is in reverse in the case of dialkyl-nitrosamines with which cancerous tumours can be produced after birth, but not in the uterus.

The enzymes needed to activate these substances are produced only after birth, at the earliest on the last day before parturition. It follows that the results of experiments with cancer-producing substances cannot be generally applied.

Professor Druckrey suggests that the fact that the genes of biological cells can be caused to mutate with poisons indicates that also degenerative processes and geriatric diseases can have similar causes.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 9 April 1969)

Advances made in the search to relieve arthritic complaints

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

In the development of deformative arthritic complaints (arthrosis deformans) ferments causing protein deficiency are released which attack the synovia. With the reducation of synovial fluid in the joints the metabolism of the articular cartilage is disturbed. This causes painful deformation of the joints, a common complaint among elderly people.

If a certain inhibitory agent is injected, the decomposition of the synovial fluid is prevented and the articular process of metabolism is greatly normalised. Dr Horst Uebel, a specialist in Göttingen University Clinic, lectured for the first time on this therapy for arthritis at a refresher course for doctors.

The *Medical Tribune* reports that thirty patients, most of whom are advanced in years and are suffering from severe articular disturbances, are being subjected to the new treatment at the Göttingen Clinic. The "proteinase inhibitor" was injected directly into the joint and after a few minutes the pain disappeared.

If the pain returned after a few weeks, the injection was repeated. Dr Uebel reports that in stubborn cases up to five injections were given at intervals of one week.

The first patient to be treated was suffering from advanced deformative arthritis that made walking and standing extremely painful. After three injections of the inhibitor in both knees the pain had disappeared. Today, six months after the treatment, he is still free of pain. This man had tried all other known cures to no avail. He was considered "therapy-resistant."

The lasting effect of the inhibitor is remarkable. Dr Uebel suggests that the injection is absorbed very slowly by the joint tissue. The cartilage belongs to the more bradytrophic tissues.

The proteolytic process in the mucous membrane of the joints is checked for some time by a single injection of the inhibitor. In the interval a reparative process can set in in the cartilage, accompanied by a great improvement in articular movement, according to Dr Uebel.

It is not certain whether the disturbance in the formation of the synovial membrane is the primary and sole cause of the arthroses, or whether the primary process must be sought in a disturbance of the assimilative development of the cartilage. After the first positive results of the inhibitor injections, however, it seems plausible to assume that this therapy removes one link from the causal chain in the development of arthritic complaints.

Despite the fact that a definitive cure for arthritic ailments has yet to be found, it is possible to speak here of a "causal therapy." If the initial success reported from Göttingen leads on to more lasting results, this may well be one of the major milestones in the history of modern medical research.

Very many elderly people suffer from arthritis which is accompanied by painful deformation of the joints. It is to be hoped that the Göttingen results point to a breakthrough in the search for a lasting cure.

(DIE WELT, 5 April 1969)

VIEWPOINT

Twelve points on aid

BY ERHARD EPPLER, MINISTER OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Some administrative departments are like allotments in which every lettuce bed, every red-currant bush and even the obligatory garden seat has for decades had its exact position.

But development aid is like the bush; there are flocks and herds all over the place, small farmers plant a bit of coffee or cocoa in the shade of ancient trees and somewhere else caterpillar-tractors clear the ground for huge pineapple plantations.

In brief, development aid is a newer administrative responsibility and hence has more scope and more future than other branches of administration. New problems arise virtually every day and almost all aspects of development aid policy are constantly called in question.

And when deciding on individual projects the question of what development aid policy really is frequently arises: one of several means of executing foreign policy aims, an instrument for promoting exports or a charitable undertaking which has nothing to do with political considerations? If it was just one of these things, then we could drop the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and also the concept of development aid policy.

There is no shortage of literature on development aid policy. But there is no practical, basic guidelines defining what we hope to achieve. After lengthy discussions a basic formula of this kind has now been worked out. It is called: General guidelines on development aid policy.

The economic and social disparity between industrialised regions and development areas creates conflicts and maintains dependence. Development aid policy should help other nations to help themselves.

It also challenges the capabilities of our society: our willingness to share the anxieties of other peoples and to take their decisions seriously. Development aid policy is the first step towards an international home affairs policy. It deals with the most immediate tasks in a revolutionary world situation.

I would like to dry and explain this development aid formula in twelve sections:

1. Economic disparity: The disparity between the northern and southern hemispheres is the point of departure. It is easy to measure the economic gap. In the US the average income per head is 13,160 Marks; in the Federal Republic it is 6,040 Marks, in India 257 Marks and in Rwanda 160 Marks (Central Africa).

This gap is not becoming smaller; in fact on the whole it is widening. And even though in some development areas growth rates have been achieved in recent years which are almost as good as those in industrialised nations (5.1 per cent) or even higher (Middle East 7.2 per cent, East Asia 4.9 per cent, Latin America 4.7 per cent), economic growth in major development countries is almost neutralised by the excess birth rate (up to three per cent).

2. Social disparity: The following example illustrates the marked social disadvantage prevalent in developing countries. Assuming that an average of 2,500 primary calories were available per head and per day in a particular country, and assuming further that ten per cent of the population is well fed (this means they get sufficient animal protein which would require about 10,000 calories), then ninety per cent of the population would only consume 1,666 calories per head, per day. But the difference between 2,500 and 1,666 primary calories is the difference between under-nourishment and starvation.

In addition social security, as we understand it, is virtually unknown in most developing countries. Or to put it another way, the gap between broad sections of the population in industrialised nations and the vast mass of people in the Third World is much greater than average statistics suggest. So the problem involves social disparity within developing nations as well as the social gap between north and south.

3. Dependence: After the intoxication of political independence had abated, some African nations soberly and bitterly realised that political independence is no great advantage if the country has no money to balance its own budget, no foreign currency to purchase industrial equipment and no products which can hold their own on world markets.

This fact is not due to the unlimited malice of a few capitalists but to the laws which govern the acquisition and effects of power and will continue to do so as long as mankind exists. Economic dependence on communist countries can be considerably more uncomfortable than economic dependence on Western nations.

Economic independence cannot be demanded or ordained by decree. It can only be achieved by working towards the point when economic growth can continue without outside aid and when the developing country can eventually establish itself on world markets.

Development aid policy should help to achieve this aim. In this respect, this country is not suspected as much as some other nations of trying to create new dependencies. We are not a world power and since 1918 we have not been a colonial power.

In no country have we committed ourselves to such an extent that new political dependencies have arisen. And private investment by this country (to date 4,000 million Marks in developing countries as against 10,000 million in industrialised countries) could be multiplied many times before serious dependence would arise.

In 1968 the Federal Republic's largest private contribution to development did took the form of capital loans to the World Bank, raised on the Federal Republic capital market and amounting to more than 1,000 million Marks.

4. Conflicts: It has become a platitude to point out that the north-south disparity produces conflicts.

In a world where everyone knows or can know how the other half lives one cannot expect two-thirds of humanity to make do with watching hungrily while other people ward off the dangers of excess. Of course, it would be unrealistic to hope that within a few decades developing countries could catch up with the industrialised nations.

But at least it must be possible to reduce the gap a little from year to year instead of enlarging it. If we do not succeed in doing this, then we should not be surprised if despair and hatred not only create conflicts but also hamper rational settlement of such problems.



A Sudanese under instruction at the Krupp works

(Photo: Krupp)

5. Self-help: No society can be developed simply through external means. It must also develop itself. Today developing countries raise eighty per cent of their investments themselves; only twenty per cent come from abroad. This percentage may vary but individual effort always comes in first place.

What we do must fit in with national or regional plans. Our contribution will be all the more effective, the more precisely it is tailored to what the developing countries, other industrialised countries and the major international organisations are planning and undertaking.

Development is only possible if all measures concerning training, infrastructure, production and administration complement one another. Otherwise there will be roads which no one uses, schools whose pupils cannot find jobs and factories with insufficient trained staff; markets which no one exploits and products which cannot be sold.

At the start of the development process many things which run smoothly in established industrialised countries must be coordinated and planned.

6. Modernisation according to local aims: In recent years people have begun to consider more precisely how development aid affects the social structure in the Third World. A sweeping accusation sometimes voiced is that development aid provides the ruling clique with the money to oppress the masses. This is obviously untrue.

Technical aid from this country involves paying for experts to go to developing nations and for their equipment, whether they be agriculturalists, veterinary surgeons technology teachers, telephone technicians, geologists or irregiation experts.

And capital aid means that this country pays — through long-terms, low-interest loans — for the orders which a developing country places in this or other countries once it has been decided to build a bridge or a fertiliser factory.

But there remains the question of the influence which aid has on the social structures of the recipient country. Our assistance injects new life into the structures. Where a dam is built, they get moving: farmers get more land, larger harvests mean that marketing organisations are required, electricity changes the way of life of whole regions.

Technical schools not only create new skills but also new modes of thinking and new needs. To this extent we want to contribute towards overcoming outdated, antiprogressive thinking and social statures.

But it is not our business to tell other people what the objective of this process of change should be. Even if we tried to, we would achieve the exact opposite. We can, however, offer our organisational experience in the field of trade unions and cooperatives, encourage discussion and pinpoint problems. These activities are covered by our political foundations.

But development aid is not missionary work — either on behalf of our social system or of any other. We are not the norm against which other systems should be juged. But there is also no justification for trying to impose other social structures on developing countries. It is not our task to conduct revolutions for other people. But we can offer our advice if the developing country wants to change its own aims.

7. Inter-dependence: Development aid policy is based on the assumption that in the contemporary, closely-knit world no country is utterly independent. Developing countries can afford the luxury of an absolutely autonomous, national state even less than industrialised nations.

In the long run no one will accept the fact that trade amongst developing nations, for example, is often restricted or even paralysed by high customs barriers. But in a system of general inter-dependence the developing countries cannot simply be treated, to a lesser or greater extent, as the objects of our goodwill but must be regarded as subjects in a partnership relationship.

8. Motives and interests: It is not very fruitful to discuss the motive behind this country's development aid policy. As if there was ever one single motive behind people's actions.

So the following formula has been devised: "Development aid policy harnesses political energies, economic interests and community spirit for the purpose of social and political levelling-off and encourages maximum efficacy."

Politics without lobbies outside the field of political power never have and never will exist. Of course, development aid is linked with economic interests. But long-term and short-term interests should be differentiated.

A fifth of this country's national income comes from exports. Eighty per cent of exports go to industrialised nations, that is rich nations. It is, therefore, in our interests that new wealthy markets should be created: our trading partners of tomorrow.

And it is quite natural that Federal Republic firms should already be anxious to establish contacts with these countries. To this extent economic interests and development aid objectives run parallel. There is no law stating that what benefits others must harm us or vice versa.

There may be cases where a Federal Republic company's desire to deliver goods coincides with a requirement of development aid policy. And there are other instances where the two interests do not coincide.

It is quite legitimate to make economic interests in this country serve the needs of development aid. But the reverse procedure — degrading development aid po-

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THE ECONOMY

Lagging behind in investments abroad

STRAUSS ENDEAVOURS TO ENCOURAGE CAPITAL EXPORTS

Minister of Finance Franz Josef Strauss recently presented a programme to encourage direct investment abroad by Federal Republic firms and submitted it to the relevant Cabinet departments.

This programme is intended to assist the long-term normalisation of this country's balance of payments situation which suffers from a permanent surplus. The Federal government had already announced plans to promote investment abroad during the economic affairs debate. And the major industrial associations agreed that foreign investment should be stepped up in order to ensure the sale of Federal Republic products abroad from the long-term viewpoint.

In a statement the Finance Ministry explicitly says that alleviating this country's balance of payments situation is the primary aim. In addition the Ministry points out that the tense economic situation in the Federal Republic itself will be directly eased because, for example, establishing production units abroad would reduce the burden on the labour market.

Justifying the need for this programme, the Finance Ministry notes that the Federal Republic lags behind considerably as regards foreign investment. Between 1 September 1961 and 30 June 1968 foreign investments totalling 15,700 million Marks were placed in the Federal Republic; American investment accounted for 7,500 million Marks.

Total, direct American investments in this country thus amount to 14,000 million Marks, according to figures up to the end of 1967. But during a period twice as long, namely from 1952 to 1968, Federal Republic concernes have only invested 2,200 million Marks abroad.

The Finance Ministry's programme involves measures to facilitate the granting of credit and to eliminate tax barriers. In so far as public funds from the Federal budget will be required, revenue from the special export taxes will be used; the government estimates that these taxes will bring in between 500 and 700 million Marks.

One of the main points of the programme is the founding of a Federal Republic Investment Promotion Society (DIG) whih will have the same staff as the Federal Republic Development Society (DEG). The DIG's job will be to encourage private, direct investment in Western industrialised countries.

The Promotion Society is to acquire shares and grant loans on a kind of share basis. The government is to provide 50 million Marks of the basic capital and will thus be responsible for 25 % of the total capital.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 3 April 1969)

2000th aid worker posted abroad

At the end of March the Federal Republic Development Aid Service, which was founded six years ago, sent out its 2000th development aid worker; a 23-year-old electronics engineer from Linter, near Limburg an der Lahn, who will train electronics teachers in the Brasilian port of Recife.

Like him, a further 109 development aid helpers (44 women and 65 men) started jobs in agriculture, technical and mechanical training and in health and education systems at the end of March. These helpers have gone to twelve African, three Asian and four Latin American countries.

(DIE WELT, 25 March 1969)

Investments overseas as alternative to revaluation

It is doubtful whether the programme produced by the Federal Ministry of Finance to encourage Federal Republic investment abroad is an effective alternative to revaluation of the Mark; and it is also an open question whether this country will in future be able to open up worthwhile sources of raw materials abroad.

But disregarding such great expectations, this programme is certainly a suitable means of stimulating the activities of Federal Republic firms beyond the borders of this country.

For a number of reasons increased direct investment by Federal Republic firs in Western industrialised nations seems both desirable and necessary. One of the causes of the chronic balance of payments surplus is that Federal Republic firms maintain relatively few factories in foreign countries in contrast to the USA, Britain, France, Sweden or Switzerland.

If this situation were rectified, the Federal Republic export surplus could be reduced. Industry in this country would also be independent of the labour shortage and production conditions prevalent here.

Of course, all foreign investment should not be subsidised. People who simply want to exploit the advantages of siting factories just the other side of the border, in Holland or Belgium for example, do not need perks from the state.

The suggested promotion measures cannot be expected to release a spate of activities on the part of Federal Republic industrialists in other Western countries. For the time being one will have to wait and see what the Bundestag has to say about the proposed tax concessions and whether it passes the necessary legislative amendments.

Then interested industrialists will calculate very carefully whether or not the concessions would facilitate projects abroad to a sufficient extent. Nonetheless, the new programme could help to overcome a sensitive weakness in the Federal Republic economy.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 8 April 1969)

Snags in regulating an over-heated economy

Münchner Merkur — Münchener Zeitung für Politik, Wirtschaft, Kultur und Sport

Nowadays the general public has few doubts about the government's controlling influence on economic policy. People proudly point out that the Federal government has the most modern administrative machinery for conducting an anticyclical policy, that is for putting the brakes on the economy when it threatens to overheat and for stimulating economic activity during periods of stagnation and recession.

Ways and means of doing this are firmly established in the law concerning economic stability which was planned during the period of extreme instability at the end of the Erhard era.

This law, which was originally intended to put a stop to the excessive demands being made upon the market, was drafted by Kiesinger's Cabinet on the basis of proposals worked out by Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller.

Its initial success was thought to be indicated by the rapid economic upswing last year, which was unleashed by the government measures based on the stabilisation law and in particular by additional investment programmes.

For some time now it has been necessary to pursue the opposite course, namely to hold excess activity in check again on the basis of the stability law. The first test case for the new law has thus been followed by a second test which is proving far more difficult than the first.

The reason for this is not doubts about the effectiveness of the provisions in the stability law. Willingness to apply the law is the tricky point. It is now evident that it is much easier to ask for approval to step on the accelerator than to apply the brakes.

Suddenly people have started talking about the "White front" of employers and trade unions who would prefer to move ahead at full speed, though for different reasons. Stability and moderate upsurge are in danger of becoming vague terms because opinions differ as to whether stability is endangered or not.

(Münchner Merkur, 3 April 1969)

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licy to a means of exploiting economic interests — would be illegitimate. If people try to do this — and they rarely do — then they must be stopped.

This point is not contradicted by the assertion that development aid policy is impossible without ethical impulses. But it makes no difference to the effects of aid whether a person contributes towards bridging the gap between north and south because he has reached the rational conclusion that this is in his long-term interests, because he wants to change the image of his country, because he is striving to achieve the minimum of social justice or because he cannot get a few words from the New Testament out of his head.

9. Learning process: Development means a process of learning. We in the Federal Republic are also learning every day how long it takes to bring people round to the methods and modes of thought of a modern industrial society.

An analagous learning process is taking place in the industrialised nations. What do Negroes matter to me? Aren't we getting on quite well without them? Anyone who is too narrow-minded to consider the problems of other nations is jeopardising his own position in the international society of tomorrow.

Of course, we are primarily responsible for what is done or left undone in our own country. But the tasks which we face can only be described if we also bear in mind the problems of others. Today introversion and narrow-minded nationalism are not only distressing but also dangerous.

Certain things in our society still have to be changed before we can do justice to our responsibilities in the Third World. But the reverse also applies: the more the development of *one* world determines the thinking of people in this country, the more changes our society undergoes. It becomes more liberal, more flexible, more humane.

In practice anyone who maintains that violent revolution is the prerequisite for effective development aid is leaving the Third World to its fate. But anyone in this country who accords the appropriate importance to development aid policy is revolutionising our society.

10. International politics: Foreign policy is primarily concerned with the self-assertion of a country in the contemporary community of nations. Naturally development aid policy cannot ignore or contradict classical foreign policy. And no foreign minister would be indifferent to whether his country gains or loses prestige as a result of its development aid policy.

But development aid policy cannot compete with foreign policy nor can it be regarded as a tool for carrying out foreign policy aims.

Development aid is not simply a matter for nations but also for private associations. More and more independent bodies (churches, foundations, cooperatives, companies) are becoming involved in aid.

Development aid brings different societies into contact. Asian scholarship-holders study in the Federal Republic, advisers from this country work for African nations. Common interests evolve. National barriers are not eliminated but they lose their isolating intractability.

When Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker formulated the concept of international politics, he was not thinking of an idyll but of a world society which would find new means of cooperation and settling differences. Development aid policy is a modest step in this direction.

11. Taking immediate action in a revolutionary world situation: Remarking that we live in a revolutionary world has almost become a commonplace. Development aid is not an ideology for improving the world. It is attempt to do what is absolutely necessary while there is still time.

Those involved in development aid do not dream of a healthy world, they do not want to interpret the world; they went to change it modestly but persistently, step by step. It is a sober business for sober people.

12. Peace and hope: If development aid is understood as peaceful policy, this does not mean the peace of the status quo. Development aid policy initiates processes which will certainly not proceed quitly. The societies of Asia, Africa and Latin America have lost — and lost for ever — their old static balance. Development aid is an attempt to increase the chances of these regions to find a new, dynamic balance in the technological era.

People may object that the chances are slight. The possibility that the population explosion will invalidate all development aid efforts cannot be dismissed out of hand. We may indeed be moving towards a catastrophe.

But the fact that development aid exists, that young people in particular are passionately discussing this subject shows that we have not yet given up. Without hope there could be no development aid policy. But without development aid there could not be much hope.

(DIE ZEIT, 4 April 1969)

■ VITICULTURE

Franconian wines and their ancient lineage

Napoleon called the Residenz of the Prince-Bishops of Würzburg the most beautiful vicarage in the world. Both a conqueror and a lover of art, Bonaparte was delighted with the magnificent castle designed by Balthasar Neumann, director of public works and artillery colonel to the Princes of Würzburg and Bamberg.

Napoleon appreciated a good wine as much as he did a victory and was no doubt delighted not only with what the Residenz has to offer above ground-level. A man who once had his soldiers present arms before one of the finest vineyards in Burgundy will not have missed another section of this magnificent building. The world's most beautiful vicarage stands guard over first-rate cellars.

The gifted architect of the boldly vaulted staircase the height of a church tower, a piece of work about which his contemporaries were dubious indeed but which has proved impervious to the detonations of bombs elsewhere in the building, provided his handiwork above ground with an indestructible foundation and underground miracle: the enormous vaulted cellars.

They lie beneath the noble Schloss, which sustained many painful injuries in the March night of 1945 in which the bombs fell but for the main part put up stout resistance, preserving the main artistic treasures. And the mighty cellars still bear witness to the prudent architect's knowledge of statics and the artist-planner's knowledge of wine.

Even the most generous Franconian vintage can be accommodated in the 48,000 square feet of vaults and is assured of a careful and patient resting-place. The walls, twenty foot thick, are coated with a woolly carpet of mould. This mould, a true friend of good wine, ensures the right degree of humidity. The four seasons have no effect whatsoever on the monster cellars. The temperature remains constant at a level ideally suited to wine and the wine is not sparing with its gratitude.

One wing of the Residenz and, of course, the acre of cellarage have housed the Bavarian Hofkellerei, the Court cellars, since 1814, when Stein, Leisten and other Franconian wines and vineyards were taken over from the clergy by the not ungenerous state of Bavaria.

As ever the wine matures in the countless ornate casks, many of which have been in use for the past 250 years. The vaults are anything but dark catacombs of no interest to the world above and outside. The most fitting approach to them is the one adopted by George Meredith, a man who knew his wine, who viewed them as monasteries in which the wines purify their souls in cask and bottle and meditate about the joys they will later bring.

Candles mounted in front of or on the joists of the casks in their 25- to thirty-foot vaults shed light on the visitor's pilgrimage to the hall-like section that has been suitably fitted out for the specialist ritual of wine-tasting. The clean-scrubbed wooden tables are, as it were, the podium on which vintages divest themselves of their trappings and await understanding judgment.

It takes long years of study of the most delightful of practical sciences for a man's judgment to carry weight when the various growths from the many-coloured palette of Franconian vineyards are celebrated.

As early as the end of March a cellarer with a talented tongue and a mission for the reliable wine of Franconia sampled the first glass of 1968 vintage. It is still far too early to drink last year's vintage but he was agreeably surprised by the fruit and gratifying acid content. Weaned and fermented in old Franconian casks the 1968 vintage will soon be a presentable drink.



Grape harvesting at Würzburg

(Photo: Fremdenverkehrsamt Würzburg)

And since the consumption of wine should always be accompanied by a venture into its historical background the cellarer tells many a tale of the Franconian vineyards of old, which once clung closer to the banks of the Main and followed the river further inland.

Before the Thirty Years' War there were 100,000 acres of vineyards in this part of the world and even in the middle of the nineteenth century the 4,000 acres that still remained was more than the Palatinate could boast.

Then came the many setbacks: phylloxera and diseases such as peronospora for which there was no remedy at the time, fresh plagues, artificial drinks and a change in taste that led to scorn of the real thing. Fifty years ago there was only 7,500 acres of vineyard left in Franconia but today, despite industrialisation and shortage of labour the land under vine has increased to more than 8,? acres.

The increase in acreage and quality that Franconian vineyards have undergone over the last twenty years in particular are uncontestably the result of scientific research into viticulture, which got off to an early start in this part of the world. Würzburg vine nursery, a government-run project inaugurated in 1912, was the first of its kind in this country.

A great deal of grand work had been done by the time Dr Hans Breider took over in 1950. With Breider at the helm the institute has been even more successful. Take, for instance, the Rieslaner vine which is responsible for much of the Riesling produced in the area. Before the introduction of this vine many Franconian vineyards had been considered out of the question for Riesling.

Many a hillside would indeed be bare or gone to goose had not Dr Breider and his associates so convincingly won round stubborn vintners, giving practical advice on the planting of the Müller-Thurgau vine and other early types newly cross-bred that taste good and have a low acid content.

Dr Breider, who is now director of the Bavarian State Institute of Viticulture, Fruit-Growing and Horticulture and as such head not only of Würzburg Hofkellerei but also of Veitshöchheim and Aschaffenburg too, can be justly proud of his untiring research as he samples the 1967 vintage, a year so good in Franconia as to bring back memories of 1953.

The successful defender of Franconia's share of the wine market is asked to say a few words about himself. What he has to say makes short shrift of the saw that a wine specialist must come from a wine-growing area. Dr Breider, who hails from the Sauerland region of Westphalia, began by studying the genetics of fish.

Yet even during his early training at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Berlin he gained an interest in wine-growing. Soon Hans Breider determined to breed better-quality vines resistant to both the various diseases that beset the trade everywhere and the frost that is a matter of life and death for Franconia with its Continental climate.

Vines bred by Breider have repeatedly proved that Nature can be hoodwinked. His latest breeds ripen far earlier than is Nature and have a far smaller acid content. What other wine-growing regions achieve by means of a temperate climate is here achieved by means of new breeds.

More progress is being made. Vines are growing more compact, their fruit more pronounced, the interplay of sweetness and acidity subtler, culminating in the magnificent 59s, which lack all vestiges

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Industrial areas surround largest nature reserve

Bergstrasse-Odenwald nature reserve invites visitors to make a voyage of discovery. At 664 square miles it is not only the largest of this country's 33 nature reserves; in many respects it also has a character of its own.

Surrounded by major economic and industrial centres, the Odenwald region, enclosed by the rivers Rhine, Main and Neckar, has remained a natural island of peace, quiet and recreation.

With its picturesque valleys and tree-clad hills of between 500 and 2,000 feet the Odenwald boasts an unspoilt natural landscape that takes some equalling in beauty or variety.

Motorists can reach Odenwald on good roads from all directions, driving right to the heart of one of the most delightful holiday areas in the country. Trunk roads cross in the centre of the region.

The B 45, which runs from Hanau to Eberbach, east of Frankfurt and Heidelberg respectively, and the famous Nibelungenstrasse, the B 47 from the Rhine towards Würzburg, take the traveller from Worms through the most attractive country — Ried, Bergstrasse, Odenwald, Main valley and Spessart.

Odenwald is all the more attractive for its variety. Friendly towns and villages with an increasing number of fine restaurants and hotels are to be found in the delightful valleys, nearly all of which run in a north-south direction, parallel to the Bergstrasse, pure garden country.

Across the wooded eastern hills in the direction of the Main valley the Limes, the fortifications that marked the frontier of Roman civilisation in Germany, used to run. Many well-preserved relics remain — the Römerbad at Würzburg, for instance.

One superb Schloss after another, many of which boast valuable collections, is followed by proud citadels and venerable black-and-white houses, not to mention the eighth-century Einhardsbasilika, near Steinbach, and the famous Königshalle of the former monastery of Lorsch.

The centuries-old town of Erbach

(Photo: Magistrat der Kreisstadt Erbach)

Odenwald's pride and joy is its forests, which contain a wide variety of trees, and the stimulating country air. It is an area to see on foot. Hiking is in fact the only way to appreciate the full beauty and charm of the region.

The nature reserve association has provided generous parking facilities at all beauty spots and signposted paths of various lengths are ready to help the visitor find his way round the forest.

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 29 March 1969)

■ SPORT

Good season for national handball team

Eighteen games played, thirteen won, one drawn and four lost, Werner Vick, national handball trainer for thirteen seasons, notes. "It has, then," he concludes with the sobriety of a Hanseatic businessman, "been a good season."

Vick is reluctant to add to this superficial summary. "What has already happened," he says, "is no longer that important. What has yet to come is what interests me." He is already working hard on the 1970 season, the year of the indoor handball world championships in France, adding the finishing touches to plans and systems. "It is the usual succession of theory and practice."

With a sigh of relief Vick notes that "We are, at least, no longer fancied to win the world championships as we were after a number of victories, against Sweden, Rumania and Yugoslavia, for instance. That is a cross someone else has to bear."



At one stage "Handball Team Keep Up Winning Streak" headlines regularly recurred. The national team was reputed to be invincible.

"I have always warned against exaggeration and overestimation," Vick comments. "We are not an enterprise out to win or bust. I have always maintained that spectator support is a major factor in indoor wins in this country.

"Assuming we win 25-20 in Bremen we would, I reckon, probably only have won 21-20 in Bucharest." Vick calls the extra points backdrop goals.

The four defeats came at the end of the season. Is this an indication of poor condition or an overworked team? "It was an unusually long season," Vick replies. "There is nothing to be said about the defeats in the French tournament, the dress rehearsal for the world championships. The victories ceded to Czechoslovakia and Rumania were followed by the Federal Republic championship final.

"This final is the climax of our season. Once it is over many first-rate players hang up their boots for the season. A fair number of them never want to see another game. They are allergic to their hobby."

Is handball just a hobby? "Handball," Vick says, taking the opportunity to air his views about football, "is a seasonal sport and the men who play it are amateurs, not all-the-year-round professionals."

Yet do not most of them play in the outdoor handball league in summer? "A good indoor player is far from being a good player on an outdoor pitch," Vick retorts. "Nowadays outdoor handball is a kind of fitness training for the indoor season, a framework for it."

Werner Vick is not at a loss for words about the number four placing at the Ljubljana four-country tournament and the defeats at the hands of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia either.

"We took part as a gesture of good will. From the sporting viewpoint we should have scratched because the tournament was so late in the season and we had to do without first-rate players such as Schmidt, Feldhoff, Brand, Bucher, Hönnige, Müller and Pohl. Between them they make up a complete international side."

What about the second string ex-national football coach Sepp Herberger was so fond of mentioning? "We fielded promising youngsters," Vick answers, "and as they all wanted to do particularly well they ended up making a fair number of mistakes. You cannot just put them together like cogs in a machine. The change-over from the 6-0 to the 4-2 system, for instance, was not smooth enough."

An experienced international such as Schmidt knows exactly how to react in a certain situation and a Lübking knows exactly what Munck has up his sleeve.

The youngsters are making progress but Vick still counts on experience. They may be ready in the wings but their prospects of making the grade next season are still slender.

"I know only too well how hard it is to reach the top and how easy it is to slide back." Vick, usually a man willing to experiment, knows he can rely on Bode, Pohl, Brand, Feldhoff, Ahrendsen, Bucher, Müller, Hönnige, Munck, Lübking and Schmidt and is taking no chances in 1970.

"The qualifying fixture against Holland is merely a matter of form. We can go on to the next round in the group including Rumania, France and Switzerland too. The remaining ten teams are of roughly the same standard. Why shouldn't luck come our way?"



Werner Vick

(Photo: Nordbild)

The ability and morale of a team cannot be too bad if even a man as cautious as Werner Vick will admit that "With this line-up we could become world champions."

(DIE WELT, 8 April 1969)

Record number of international handball fixtures

Never before has the indoor handball national team played as many international fixtures as in the 1968/69 season, which has just come to a close. Fifteen wins, one draw and four defeats add up to 429-332 goals.

Since 1938 indoor internationals have been played on 147 occasions and the 97 wins, nine draws and 41 defeats add up to 2,827-2,238 goals.

Only two players were selected for all nineteen matches: Herbert Lübking of GW Dankersen and Peter Neuhaus of TuS Wellinghofen. National coach Werner Vick tried out thirty players in all,



including no fewer than seven goalkeepers.

Unlike Lübking and others 23-year-old Peter Neuhaus never hits the headlines as he seldom scores. Although he only put the ball in the opponents' net eleven times this season he is, as the organiser of the backs, a key man for the team as a whole.

Most attention is, of course, directed at the goal-scorers and among them Herbert Lübking, capped 96 times already and due for his centenary next season, reigns supreme. Twenty-seven-year-old Lübking accounted for 109 of the "A" team's 400 goals this season — more than a quarter! He has now scored 513 times for his country.

Next February the world championships are scheduled to take place in France. After an unbroken succession of more than twenty wins this country was a hot favourite, but it is now clear that all is not gold that glitters and a great deal remains to be done before the present team can be sure of the world championship.

In the French and Yugoslav tournaments this country suffered four defeats, twice at the hands of Czechoslovakia and once each by Rumania and Yugoslavia.

End-of-season staleness and below-strength teams are not the only reasons. Every win against an Eastern Bloc country (and the Eastern Bloc very much sets the pace in indoor handball) was notched up in this country. Even national coach Werner Vick admits that it takes a five-goal lead to provide proof of having the better side.

The world championships will take the form of a tournament, with tough games to be played nearly every day and usually on different pitches. This country has never performed as well in tournaments as it can do in single international matches. Neither the fourth place in Czechoslovakia in 1964 nor the sixth in Sweden in 1967 were as good as had been hoped.

The same pattern has emerged in the season that has just come to a close. The Eastern Bloc teams do better in tournaments. Czechoslovakia and Rumania, reigning and ex-world champions respectively, did not at the start of the season have such an easy time as this country in reforging their teams; Werner Vick of this country may be able to take his pick of a great many talented players but both the Czechs and the Rumanians picked up towards the end of the season.

Both can be expected to be back to their old form by the world championships. There is no clear favourite. Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union, the GDR, Denmark and Sweden will need watching. Standards have levelled out.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 3 April 1969)

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of a specific year's taste. A Hörsteiner Riesling Trockenbeerauslese from Glimmerschieferboden not far from the Spessart region is, perhaps, the last word in its category of wine.

At moments such as these even sceptics fall silent and many a scoffer turns poet. Tucholsky, the pre-war satirist and political journalist, not normally a man to mince his words, could only say when under the influence of these great Franconian wines: "What a pity you cannot stroke a wine." What more can be said?

Stefan Andres, another author who has written about wine, notes that at times such as these "Can there be any point in lecturing about soils and vines? What wine has to say to us is beyond words."

Visitors to the wine-filled underworld skip up the stairs to ground-level resolved to go into the local product in greater detail. They need have no regrets. Franconian wine, for which admen have coined the slogan "A Wine with Heart," is reputed to have a beneficial effect. Hildegard of Bingen claimed as much in the twelfth century and in the seventeenth Franconia suffered little from the Black Death that swept the country in the wake of the Thirty Years' War. The wine looked after its imbibers.

Goethe, who is a prime example of the attraction Franconian wine has always had for people from Frankfurt, placed frequent orders. His 1806 letter to Christiane Vulpius could have been written yesterday. "Send me a few more Würzburg wines," he wrote. "None other satisfies me as much and I grow out of sorts when my favourite drink runs out."

Würzburg once more boasts the Weinstuben of which generations of topers have sung the praises. They are frequented by people who really know a thing or two about wine and the patrons will have no truck with beery Bavarian good humour. The wine is left to do its work and how well it does it! It really is a pity that you cannot stroke a wine!

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 9 April 1969)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroon	F.C.F.A 30.—
Canada	Can $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0 60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0 85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0 15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0 30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0 30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT $ 5.—
France	FF 0 60
Gabon	F.C.F.A 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0 70
Hungary	Ft. 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 20.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.85
Mozambique	Esc 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0 50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0 90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G 15.—
Peru	S 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0 50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0 50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0 50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0 90
South Africa	Rand 0 10
South Korea	Won 35 —
S Viet Nam	V.N $ 15 —
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0 20
USSR	Rbl 0.10
Venezuela	B 0 60
Yugoslavia	Din 1.—
Zambia	11 d